(step 215), then risk calculation section 700 is executed. After risk calculation section 700, the program proceeds to step 216 and the program continues as described above. If the user wants to view his or her course of action (step 217), then course of action section 1000 is executed. After course of action section 1000, the program proceeds to step 216 and the program continues as described above. If the user wants to determine his or her probability of diagnosis (step 218), then probability of diagnosis section 800 is executed. After probability of diagnosis section 800, the program proceeds to step 211 and the program continues as described above. If the user wants to view the RFM section (step 216), then RFM section 1100 is executed. If the user wants to exit (step 216), then the user is invited to return and the program is ended.

After RFM section 1100, if the user chest pain is not CAD (219), the user is invited to return and the program is exited. If the user has CAD that could be coronary (step 219), then the user is queried whether the user would like to determine the probability of diagnosis (step 220). If the user would like to determine the probability of diagnosis, then probability of diagnosis section 800 is executed followed by step 211. If the user does not want to determine the user's probability of diagnosis (step 220), then the user is queried whether he would like to visit the doctor's section 900. If the user would like to visit the doctor's section (step 221), then doctor's section 900 is executed followed by step 215). If the user does not want to visit the doctor's section, then the user is invited to return and the program is exited.

LOGIN SECTION: Figure 3 illustrates a flow chart for the login section shown in Figure 2. The login section is executed when a user accesses the program. The user is instructed to either register as a new user or login (step 301). If the user is a follow-up user (step 302), for

example, the user provides a userid and password, which are authenticated by the system (step 306). After step 306, if the follow-up user is resuming a session (step 312), then the program goes to the part of the program where the follow-up user exited the previous time (step 313). If the follow-up user is not resuming a session, then the login section is exited to the program as shown in Figure 2.

If it is determined that the user is a first time user (step 302), then the new user is instructed to select a userid, password and password question and answer (step 303). The password question and answer are used when a user attempts to login but cannot remember his or her password. It is used to remind the user of his or her password. If the userid matches an existing userid or information is missing or invalid (step 304), then the new user is instructed to choose a different userid, supply missing information, and/or correct the invalid information (step 305). Once the new user has selected a userid that does not match an existing userid and/or provided valid information, then the new user is prompted to enter his or her gender, race (optionally), birth date, occupation and zip code (step 310). Next, the new user is instructed to remember his or her userid and password (step 311) and the login section is exited to the program.

Figure 3A illustrates an example embodiment of a screen display for a portion of the login section. If the user is a first time user, the user is prompted to register first (302). Otherwise, the user is prompted to enter his or her userid (306a), password (306b), and either resume the previous session (313) or begin a follow-up session (314).

Figure 3B illustrates an example embodiment of a screen display for an account registration portion of the login section. The first-time user is prompted to enter a userid and password (303a-b), confirm the password (303c), and enter a password question (303d). The first-time user is also

prompted to enter his or her sex (310a), date of birth (310b), race (310c), occupation (310d), and zip code (310e).

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CHEST PAIN SECTION: Figure 4 illustrates a flow chart for the preliminary assessment of chest pain section shown in Figure 2. The questions asked in the flow chart are just one example of the questions that may be asked to assess the user's chest pain. The user is queried if the user has ever had chest pain (step 401). If the user has had chest pain, the user is queried as to whether could be coronary (step 402). If so, the user is queried whether the user is experiencing chest pain now (step 403). If the user has never had chest pain (step 401), has had chest pain but it was not coronary (step 402), or has had coronary chest pain but not now (step 403), then the preliminary assessment of chest pain section is exited.

If the user is having chest pain now that could be coronary, then another series of question s are asked (step 404-408). If the chest pain is the user's first chest pain (step 404), then the chest pain is classified as acute (step 409) and the preliminary assessment of chest pain section is exited to the program. If the chest pain is not the user's first chest pain (step 404), but the chest pain is more prolonged than usual, then the preliminary assessment of chest pain section proceeds to step 409 as described above. If the chest pain is not the user's first chest pain (step 404), the chest pain is not more prolonged than usual (step 406), and the user does not have a protocol, then the preliminary assessment of chest pain section proceeds to step 409 as described above. If the chest pain is not the user's first chest pain (step 404), the chest pain is not more prolonged than usual (step 406), the user has a protocol that did not work (steps 407-408), then the preliminary assessment of chest pain section proceeds to step 409 as described above. If, however, the chest pain is not the user's first chest pain (step 404), the chest pain is not more prolonged than usual (step 406), the user has a protocol